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SPANISH LITERATURE.

Revista de bibliografia catalana. Any tercer: 1903. Barcelona, L'Avenç, 286 p. Preu: 10 pessetes; fòra d'Espanya, 10 francs.

The first volume of this *Revista* came out in three parts (janer-juny, juliol-novembre, desembre 1901); the second in two (janer-juny, juliol-desembre 1902); while the third, issued a few months ago, is published in a single number, as will be also the fourth, which is announced as being "a punt de sortir."

The present volume contains besides the usual *Butlletí bibliogràfic*, articles on the following subjects: *Un Lancelot català* (1-25); *Ramon Muntaner i sa família* (26-38); *Auzias March* (39-44); *Manuscrits catalans de València* (45-86); *Pere Labernia* (87-115); *Repertori dels noms propis i geogràfics citats en la Cronica de Jaume I, fet am referencia a l'edició publicada en la Biblioteca catalana* (116-167) per A. Aguiló; *Codexs catalans de Tarragona* (168-216).

In the first article A. Rubió-Lluch discusses, in connection with the early introduction of Arthurian romances into Catalonia, a hitherto unknown fourteenth-century Catalan *Lancelot*, a fragment of which, recently found in the parish archives of Campos on the island of Majorca, is transcribed by M. Obrador. The text of this manuscript is considered by Rubió-Lluch to be far superior to that discovered some time ago in Milan and now being investigated by B. Sanvisenti. The portion here printed describes the fight between Lancelot and Carados in which the latter is overcome by one of his own swords foretold to be fatal to him.

The second article consists of a few explanatory paragraphs, by E. Aguiló, and a number of royal letters belonging to the middle of the xvth century, likewise found in Majorca, in regard to a grant of fifty pounds a year to Muntaner and his heirs.

J. Pijoan gives a list of sources of information about Auzias March, and publishes a letter that helps fill the long gap between 1439 and 1457:

"Al amat e feel conseller e Maestre Racional de dita cort en lo Regne de València, mossen Guillem de Vich, cavaller, o an Bernat Stellers, Regent lo dit ofici per absència d'aquell, o altre qualsevol del amat conseller

nostre mossen Berenguer Marcader, cavaller, batlle general del dit Regne, compte hoydor, Salut e gratia. Com lo dit batlle general de les pecunies de son ofici de batlia, haia donats e pagats an Adam Lopiz, falconer, e an Jacme Dezpla, scriba, de la galera grossa de mercaderia patronejada per lo amat nostre en Galceran Mercader, donzell, cinch cents cinquanta sols reys de València, ço es, al dit Adam Lopiz vint florins o per aquell ccxx sols de la dita moneda per acorriment de viatge que aquell ha fet portant a nos dos falcons e hun ca gruers, los quals lo amat nostre mossen Ausias March, cavaller, en dies passats havia afayats per obs e servey nostre. . . . Dada en lo Castell nou de la nostra ciutat de Nàpols a viii dies de Maig del any de la nativitat de nostre senyor Mil cccccxxxiiii. Rex Alfonsus."

The editor, J. Massó-Torrents, adds to his series of articles on Catalan manuscripts a description of twenty-two preserved at València.

J. Ribelles-Comin gives a biography of the lexicographer Labernia, followed by a list of his writings. An illustrated fourth edition of the Catalan dictionary is, we are told, to be published before long by Salvat of Barcelona.

In the last article J. Bofarull, after lamenting the careless management that has permitted the mutilation and loss of certain manuscripts belonging to the library of Tarragona, describes thirteen that remain.

E. H. TUTTLE.

New Haven, Conn.

Victoria y Otros Cuentos por JULIA DE ASENSI, edited with Notes and Vocabulary by EDGAR S. INGRAHAM, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Romance Languages in Ohio State University. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1905. iv + 166 pages.

Another volume has been added to the helps for the study of Spanish, and while we already have not a few well edited texts, this collection of short stories by Julia de Asensi is particularly welcome. For the beginner (and it is for him that they are intended) these *cuentos*, consisting of one hundred and ten pages of text, have several advantages over most of the works thus far offered to the American student: they are written in a clear, flowing style, and hence easy to read, and they are not too long. Besides,—an important matter

in texts for beginners,—the stories are all very interesting, and hold the reader's attention.

Dr. Ingraham in his Preface says: "At the stage of work for which this collection of stories is intended, the aim of the teacher is usually to give the student a general vocabulary and to make him familiar with forms and elementary syntax. It is believed that these stories are excellently adapted to this end. They are largely narrative, and are written in a clear, simple style which is almost wholly free from involved and difficult constructions."

Indeed, it is hard to imagine a better reading book for a beginner. There is, besides, a full vocabulary, and the editor's work is done with great care. The notes, so far as we have tested them, are excellent, and the little book is singularly free of typographical errors.

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Rhetoric in Practice, by A. G. NEWCOMER and SAMUEL S. SEWARD. New York: Henry Holt and Company, pp. xii and 285.

This is a thoroughly useful text-book, practical in purpose, logical in arrangement, simple, clear, direct, and interesting in style. Its purpose is two-fold: First, to supply the student with a text and exercises "that will be helpful in the act of arranging and giving expression to his thought"; and second, to arrange the subject-matter so "that it may be constantly and readily referred to by the teacher. An indirect aim of the exercises, both creative and critical, is to bring the composition work of the student into direct contact with his everyday life. . . . It is safer, if we wish students to express themselves, and not merely reflect the opinion of others, to draw for the most part upon their personal observations and experiences for their material, and to let them write on literary experiences rather because they will than because they must." In arrangement it reverses the usual order of subject-matter, and logically treats first the composition as a whole,—including narration, description, exposition, and argument,—taking up afterwards the separate parts: the paragraph, the

sentence, and finally words and mechanical processes.¹ The exercises (pp. 203–285), designed to accompany and illustrate the rhetorical principles, and properly placed at the end of the book, contain subjects for oral and written work, based, not upon the student's reading or knowledge of literature, but upon his own experience and personal observations.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

ANGLO-SAXON CHARMS.

To the Editors of Mod. Lang. Notes.

SIRS:—Since publishing my article on "Charms to Recover Stolen Cattle," *Modern Language Notes*, June, 1906, my attention has been called by Professor J. M. Hart, through Professor Bright, to the fact that Leo, *Rectitudines*, Halle, 1842, pp. 56–57, arranged in poetic form the legal ritual of Thorpe. The division into lines which I suggested (p. 183) agrees closely with Leo's version, with the exception of the following passage:

17 oððon ahvar on gemote . on ceap-stove.
oððe on cyric-vare . þa hvile þe he lefed
Unsac he vās on life . beo on legere
Sva sva he mote . Do sva ic lære.

With such irregular rhythm, however, there might be many different arrangements of the lines, and it is difficult to determine with absolute certainty what was the original version.

It behooves me also to confess that in some way I overlooked altogether the printed versions of Leo and Schmid.¹

¹This arrangement had already been carried out by Professor Newcomer, in his *Elements of Rhetoric*, 1898, and in that same year had been suggested by Mr. W. F. Webster in a paper read at the National Educational Association in Washington. In 1900, Mr. Webster issued a text-book, *English in the Secondary Schools*, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., based on this arrangement.

¹*Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen*, 2nd edition, revised and enlarged, Leipzig, 1858, pp. 408–409, Appendix XI; 1st edition, Jena, 1832, pp. 216–217.